

level. His report of this coal was very favourable, as it made a good fire and burned up strongly. Prof. Drummond, however, who seems to have examined the same bed, at the same place, is much less satisfied with the coal *he* tried, and did not think it of much economic value.

Mount Waller, which rises some 3100 feet above the lake, was visited by Mr. Stewart, and found to consist of horizontal argillaceous and sandy beds, of varying degrees of hardness—three bands of coarse grit forming a broad ledge along the mountain side at an elevation of about 1200 feet.

Not far from the village of Karongo, at the N.W. extremity of Lake Nyassa, Prof. Drummond met with a series of sedimentary deposits, some of which are fossiliferous. These he believes to be continuous with the coal-bearing series near Mount Waller, although situated about 60 miles further to the north-west.

The fossils found are of much interest, being the first recorded from Central Africa. They consist of some fragmentary fish-remains and some shells. The fishes have been described by Dr. R. H. Traquair as *Acrolepis? drummondi* and *A. africanus*; while the mollusks have been named by Prof. T. Rupert Jones *Iridina oblonga*.

From these fossils it is evident that the deposits are closely related to the Karoo formation, which is so well known further south on account of the *Dicynodon* and other remarkable reptilian remains which it has yielded.

Remarks were also made by Dr. A. Günther on the Fishes, by Mr. O. Thomas on the Mammals, by Mr. Stebbing on the Crustaceans, by Mr. Salvin on the Butterflies, and by Mr. Beddard on the Earthworms of British Central Africa.

The following papers were read:—

1. Description of a new Pigeon of the Genus *Carpophaga*.
By the Hon. WALTER ROTHSCHILD, F.Z.S.

[Received April 10, 1891.]

(Plate XXVIII.)

The Pigeon described below was sent from the Chatham Islands by my collector Henry Palmer.

This Pigeon, which at Professor Newton's suggestion I propose to call *Carpophaga chathamensis*, is very closely allied to the *Carpophaga* of New Zealand, *Carpophaga novæ zealandiæ*, but can be at once distinguished from it not only by the very considerable differences in colour, but also by its much larger size and larger beak.

CARPOPHAGA CHATHAMENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate XXVIII.)

Adult male. Head, neck, and fore part of breast deep brownish

